# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY*

VOLUME XXXVI
NUMBER 28.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, JULY 15, 1889.

*Per Annum in Advance*
TOWN .....11-8
MOFUSSIL .....13-4


ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL

## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH JULY.

THE Shah, accompanied by the Prince and Princes of Wales, visited on Saturday the rose show at the Crystal Palace, and in the evening was present at a royal dinner party where the proceedings terminated with a magnificent display of fireworks. Yesterday he left London for Hatfield on a visit to the Marquis of Salisbury. It was previously arranged that he should dine at Hatfield, which is the country seat of the Marquis of Salisbury, in order to get some idea of the life of the aristocracy in England. He dined and slept there to-day, having had an interesting conversation with Lord Salisbury. His Majesty next makes a tour in the counties and visits the principal manufacturing stations there.

A SERIOUS railway accident took place at Raniganje on Sunday morning. While the down passenger was leaving the station it came into collision with some goods waggons which were left by the gunner on the crossing. The engine, front brake van, six third-class, one intermediate, and one first class carriages were seriously damaged. Two goods waggons were smashed to pieces and several others much damaged. Fortunately, no passengers were hurt.

THE Indus floods have been disastrous in their effects. The Lahore paper states:—"At Larkana, 40 men have been drowned, and the country is under 10 feet of water. Coolies are being offered two rupees a head to take out furniture from houses, and there has been some fear for the Railway Station, but that is fortunately in a high place. Later intelligence shows that the main line of the N.-W.R. is in great danger of being breached by the overflow of the Indus about Larkana. One of the Sind Canal Department protection *bunds* gave way a few days ago between the railway and the river bank, hence the trouble Heavy rain fell at Amballa on the 3rd, flooding the place and bringing a great rush into the neighbouring rivers, the Gaggar, Tangri, and Umla, causing considerable damage to the Delhi-Amballa-Kalka Railway material and stock which were in the beds of the rivers, more especially in the Tangri, where the company had a new engine stationed for pumping water from the well. This engine has been completely turned over, and all that can now be seen of it are two wheels and a little of its side. On Thursday afternoon it was still raining heavily, and had every appearance of continuing, the whole station being then a sheet of water." The floods have also breached the Hurnai Railway, as well as the Bolan, and the line beyond Quetta, and have also interrupted on that side the Killa Abdulla line.

REFERRING to Mr. Colquhoun's suspension, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"His offence has chiefly been in supplying the *Times'* Burmah correspondent with information which should not have been afforded, and it is alleged that he has been inciting the hostile criticism and virulent attacks which Mr. Moylan has made against the administration of the Chief Commissioner and the general policy of the Government in Upper Burmah. It is stated that there is clear evidence that such inspirations had been afforded by the late Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines. Mr. Colquhoun was formerly connected with the *Times'* staff, and possibly his journalistic sympathies exceeded his official discretion, and resulted in effacing it We may expect to hear a great deal about the matter presently." Mr. Colquhoun's journalistic sympathies alone could not have led him astray. There must be a great deal more in the background.

WE are much concerned to learn that Lord Dufferin's illness has taken a chronic from. His condition is regarded with anxiety by his medical advisers.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State regarding Mr. Beames' promotion to the Bengal Board of Revenue has been received by the Government of India. It draws the attention of the Government here to the question put in Parliament, and it will be handed to the Bengal Government for report. The India Government has a great deal more to answer for in this matter than the Government of Bengal.

TUESDAY, 9TH JULY.

AN important judgment was delivered on the 2nd instant by Mr. Justice Parsons, under the Stamp Act of 1879, in a case where the plaintiff preferred a claim for the sum of 2,200, alleged to have been lent some time back. To substantiate the claim, a receipted Guzerati document, on which the receipt-stamp had been cancelled by two crossed lines, was produced. The question at issue was whether the stamp had been affixed before or after the execution of the document. It was pointed out by his lordship that section 34 of the Act clearly laid down that no instrument could be received in evidence unless duly stamped, and that the term "duly stamped" was defined in the Act as "stamped in accordance with the law in force when such instrument was executed," also that the document or instrument under discussion was executed under the terms of the present Act, clause 16 of which provided that all such instruments should be duly stamped before or at the time of execution; and that it was, therefore, the bounden duty of the Court to discover the time stamps had been affixed in all such cases. The examination of the plaintiff on this point led his lordship to conclude that the stamp had not been affixed at the time the document was executed by the defendant, and could not therefore, be produced against the defendant as evidence.

IT is reported in Bombay that the vacant seat on the Bench of the local High Court was lately offered to Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee, on a salary of Rs. 2,400 per mensem; but that the offer was declined, with thanks. The *Advocate of India* very justly remarks: "The ordinary pay of a Puisne Judge of the High Court is Rs. 3750; but when the question of appointing Natives to the Bench was decided in the affirmative, it was ruled that the native Judges should receive only two-thirds of the salary given to their European colleagues. As an exceptional case, however, the late Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, the first Native Judge appointed in Bombay, obtained the full salary. A leading native lawyer having refused the judgeship, the futility of offering unequal treatment to men who share equal responsibilities has been made out in a striking way; and the opinion is freely expressed that no leading native lawyers of the superior branch of the profession will be found willing to accept the new terms. It is understood that the Government sees how difficult it will be to overcome this objection, and report has it that H. E. the Governor is strongly in favour of retaining the old rate of salary." The salaries of the Puisne Judges of the Calcutta High Court also have been reduced, but no distinction is made in respect to native and European Judges.

MR. A. MACKENZIE, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, goes home by the steamer of the 23rd instant, Mr. R. Crosthwaite returning from Simla to officiate during the two and a half months of his absence.

MR. BRADLAUGH asked a question in the House of Commons about affairs in Cashmere and Sir John Gorst answered that the Maharaja had voluntarily resigned the administration. On being pressed as to whether it was true that the Maharaja repudiated the abdication, Sir John Gorst said he had no information on the point, but he was sure the Secretary of State would not be surprised if it were a fact, and if the hon'ble gentleman knew the Maharaja as well as the Government of India did, he would not be surprised that his Highness had changed his mind. The Maharaja has been most shabbily treated and it is absolutely necessary for the honor and the credit of the Paramount Power to determine what improper means have been resorted to in *deposing* the Maharaja. We say 'deposing' advisedly. All India knows by this time that the Maharaja has simply been turned out of the Guddee.

CAPTAIN DURAND has left Srinugger for Gilgit on his way to Hanza and Nagar. He is travelling by the Skardo route.

PROPOSALS have been laid before the Bombay Government for the establishment of a Trade and Mercantile Museum in Bombay.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JULY.

THE Government of India are now engaged in considering the details of the measures necessary for enlarging the Legislative Councils as foreshadowed in the Viceroy's speech on the Budget. No decision is likely to be made public for some time to come. The question of considering the Provincial Budgets in the Provincial Councils is also being seriously discussed. One will necessarily follow from the other.

THE Punjab Government have addressed the Government of India, pointing out the state of depletion in the ranks of the Punjab Commission and requesting the recall of senior officers belonging to the Punjab from Burmah, and also those officers whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign and the Finance Departments, as well as those lent to other Presidencies.

SOME influential Mahomedans of Lahore have proposed to establish a bank under the auspices of the *Anjuman-i-Muhammudi*. The object of the institution will be to help Mahomedan cultivators in time of need. For the present, however, it is proposed to realise two lakhs of rupees by collecting a loan of one rupee per head from all Mahomedan cultivators in the Punjab, promising to repay the amount after the lapse of five years. The public should be very cautious in patronising such banks.

THE heavy war-clouds which overshadowed Europe some weeks past threatening to burst at no distant date, seem to have partially disappeared. Russia, it is said has not proposed a military convention with Servia, the mission of her Generals in Paris has only had a personal significance, and the now famous toast to the Prince of Montenegro was never intended for publication, having been proposed by the Czar at a private function. There also seems reasonable ground for hoping that another source of misunderstanding and bad blood will be removed. The Czar has not returned the visit paid by the young German Emperor to St. Petersburg, and this circumstance, taken in connection with the general drift of affairs in Europe, has been held to signify that the Czar's intentions towards the members of the Triple Alliance were becoming openly hostile. Having created a scare by pronouncing the Ruler of Montenegro to be his only true and sincere friend, the Czar now appears anxious to bury that remark in international oblivion, and to discharge the debt of courtsey due to the Emperor William. There is some chance that the Czar may return the Kaiser's visit in August, that is, about the time when the Austrian Emperor is also in Berlin, or wherever the interview may take place. Do the words 'personal significance' bear any meaning in political circles? The fact is the Czar dares not defy public opinion.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma is desirous of framing a well-organised programme for the gradual survey and settlement of Upper Burma, and it has been arranged, in communication with the Government of India, that Sir Edward Buck, Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with an officer of the Survey Department, should visit Burma at an early date for the purpose of holding a conference on the subject and laying down a complete working plan in consultation with the Chief Commissioner.

EVERY Mussulman in Turkey, however high his rank, from the Sultan down to the lowest dervish, is compelled to have a trade. The grandfather of the present Sultan was a toothpick-maker. A boatman, porter, or groom is eligible to the grade of Pasha. The butcher of to-day may be the Generalissimo of to-morrow, and the lowest slave may become Grand Vizier.

WE are glad to note that we have found another English friend of the Indian National Congress in Sir W. C. Plowden, M. P., whose speech on the subject at a recent meeting of the East Indian Association of London was in support of the movement.

THE Government of Madras has informed the Government of India that the earthwork of the proposed East Coast Railway, which was to have been put in hand at once as a relief work in the Ganjam district, does not require to be started for the present.

THURSDAY, 11TH JULY.

IT is stated that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, together with his entire Court, are total abstainers, and do all in their power to discourage the drinking habits of the people in that State. For a Hindu Prince this is no high praise. We only wonder that such a thing should at all be publicly noticed.

THE Committee, which has been sitting at Nyni Tal to consider certain administrative changes in the North-West Provinces is expected to finish its work by the middle of the present month. We are anxious to know what the real character of the proposed changes may be. That they are not revolutionary, may be very well conjectured from the known proclivities of the present ruler of the North-West.

THE Begum of Bhopal has offered the Government a battery of field artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and a battalion of infantry to assist in the defence of the North-West frontier. When will these sham offers cease to be made? Of course the Government of India values them at their true worth

THE Delagoa Railway Company is striving hard to avoid the suggested arbitration relative to their treatment by Portuguese authorities, and refuse to take any action in this direction unless the line is first replaced in their hands.

THE Bill of which the Under-Secretary for India has given notice, to amend the constitution of the India Council, will, it is believed, propose to dispense with the filling up of vacancies until the number of the Council has been reduced to ten. The statutory number at present is fifteen, but there is one existing vacancy. The measure, if carried, will effect an economy of several lakhs of rupees.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Sir Salar Jung on Sunday afternoon at Hyderabad at an early age of 26. He had only returned from Poona in a most precarious state of health on Saturday. He had been suffering for long time past from various ailments. Sir Salar, who succeeded to his father's great reputation as well as to his eminent office in Hyderabad, might have run through as honorable a career, for he was possessed of much ability and many good qualities, mental as well as physical. But the interested support of partisans in Hyderabad, joined to the unreasoning approval of a portion of the press, confirmed him in a course of action that resulted in a permanent breach between him and his master, the Nizam; and notwithstancing severe protestations from friends and foes alike, Lord Dufferin quietly made arrangements that Sir Salar should resign, and that his place should be filled by some one else, nominated by the Nizam. Poor Sir Salar has not long survived his deposition from power, and this fall preyed upon his health and at last brought him to an untimely grave. All Hyderabad sincerely feels his loss. A telegram from London states that the death of Sir Salar Jung recalls the devotion to English rule shown by himself and his late father, also his late published papers on the importance of Islam in checking Russian progress. The same sentiments are expressed by the Nizam's Envoy, Nawab Mehdi Ali, who paid a visit to Mr. Gladstone last year, and by the actual Premier, Sir Asman Jah. Judiciously encouraged, Sir Salar would have been a strong pillar of the British Government. Lord Dufferin was blind to the strong points of his character.

LORD SALISBURY is already, it is said, subject to a good deal of pressure, as there are several candidates with reference to the approaching vacancy at Bombay. Lord Reay's term will not expire until the end of next March. But the new Governor must be then prepared to take his seat, and it is usual to give six or eight months for preparation and travelling after appointment. Sir Drummond Wolff is said to be among those who regard themselves as qualified for this highly paid office. But Sir Drummond has his eye also upon the fact that Sir William White will very soon have qualified for his pension, though there is but very little reason to suppose that unless his health gives way he will wish retire from Constantinople until his term ends, which may well be beyond the line of the present Government. It is not necessary to be in a hurry in naming a successor to Lord Reay. Party-interests, however, may ignore counsels of prudence.

THE Secretary of State for India has replied to the Memorial of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, urging the encouragement of railway extension in India. Viscount Cross states that the efforts of Government to open communications have been limited by the necessity of avoiding fresh taxation on the people. His Lordship adds that he is most desirous of aiding the expansion of the railway system, compatible with the finances of India. Yes, that is the condition which should never be lost sight of.

FRIDAY, 12TH JULY.

THERE appears to be no limit to Mr. Edison's inventions. He is reported to have invented a far sight machine which greatly increases the range of human vision, and enables a man in New York to see the features of a man in Boston. Mr. Edison hopes to perfect the invention by 1892.

A PLAN is said to be in course of preparation for the presentation of the opinions of the Anglo-Native papers on Indian topics to the British public in the shape of a monthly publication. The *Voice of India*, issued from Bombay, purporting to give an epitome of the views of the Native Press, is not supposed to be meeting with the requirements of the times. Why, we don't know.

THE Government of India has been asked to send a delegate to the International Congress of Orientalists to be held at Stockholm on the 1st of September next. The Oriental Congress will, it is anticipated, be of unusual interest. Five hundred foreign members have announced their intention to take part in the proceedings. Deputations, single members from Persia, Arabia, India, Egypt, Japan, China, etc, will attend, and many renowned *savants* of the Far East are expected. King Oscar is Honorary President. Several *fetes* will be given in honor of the strangers. Who will represent India? Who is there both capable and willing to go on this mission to Stockholm?

IT is understood that the East Indian Railway authorities have accepted a proposal of Mr. Jordan of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway to erect a temporary Chord line in the place of the Jynthi Bridge by means of girders within a fortnight. Mr. Jordan guarantees that the line, which will be a single one, will be of sufficient strength to admit of the train service being carried on with perfect safety till the cessation of the rains, when the Railway Company can rebuild the Jynthi Bridge. Should the proposal be carried into effect within the period specified, the Railway Company have decided to award Mr. Jordan a bonus not exceeding Rs. 50,000. The loss at present sustained through the working of trains on the Loop line, to say nothing of the considerable damage, done to rolling stock through frequent accidents, amounts to an average of about Rs. 45,000 daily.

A REBELLION against the Amir's authority is said to have broken out in Badakshan. The Mirs of that province are said to be the hereditary rulers of the country, the men who enjoyed full power until the Afghans appeared on the scene. After the conquest of Badakshan in 1859, when Dost Mahomed was on the throne at Cabul, the revenue of the province was farmed to the Mirs, but this did not in any way affect Afghan supremacy. In the troublous times which followed the Dost's death, and afterwards during the war of 1878-80, the Badakshis veered in their allegiance from one to other claimant to the throne, but they never made overtures to Bokhara or any other country to accept the sovereignty of Badakshan. They had become accustomed to consider themselves subjects of the Amirs of Cabul, and as they enjoyed a fair amount of local independence they were content to remain in submission. When Abdur Rahman appointed an Afghan Governor, Abdulla Jan, to rule directly over them, most of the Mirs fled, the majority going across the Oxus into Bokharan territory, but one at least taking refuge in Chitral. Their animosity was naturally excited against the Amir, but they were unable to resist his authority. Now, for reasons which are not at all clear, they seem to have suddenly made an effort to reinstate themselves, and hence the rising in Badakshan. Abdur Rahman, will, it is hoped, make short work of the rebels. Yes, but how long will Abdur Rahman be able to stem the tide?

A FRESH outbreak of fire at Surat is reported to have occurred last week, when six houses were destroyed. No water could be obtained from municipal sources, and the conflagration would undoubtedly have been productive of more serious results, but for the prompt action of Nawab Hier Gulam Baba, who caused a private engine to be sent thither immediately. Fortunately the trustees of the Surat Fire Relief Fund are in a position to afford relief to the sufferers.

A LETTER has appeared from Mr. Gladstone in which he condemns bimetallism as tending to increase fluctuation, and favours the gradual issue of notes under five pounds in value. Did not Mr. Gladstone say some time ago that he has not studied the question in all its bearings? His opinion in this matter, though entitled to great respect, as all his opinions must be, will not, we are sure, be of much weight in deciding upon the momentous issues raising by the bimetalic question.

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SATURDAY 13TH JULY.

THE Indian Telegraph Department has adopted a new message form for universal use on field service. Clearness in the matter of direction and simplicity as regards technical details have been aimed at with a view to facilitating the work of the soldier-signaller, who naturally has not the experience of the ordinary operator trained in a civil telegraph office. Each sheet is ruled to contain 64 words, so that it can be used for long messages whether sent by Staff Officers or by newspaper correspondents. The ordinary telegraph form was found to give rise to confusion and delay when used in field offices, where the clerical staff is always small.

THE Allahabad paper proposes the establishment of an Imperial Bank for India. Discussing the political aspects of the question, it observes that a large State Bank would impart confidence to all the Native Chiefs, who might be gradually induced to deposit their large hoardings, or invest them in Government paper; and this would increase their interest in the welfare of British rule by the most powerful of motives. Had Native Chiefs been inclined to invest in Government Securities, they could have done so without the aid of an 'Imperial Bank.' Confidence is a rarer commodity than it is supposed to be.

THERE are two distinct varieties of leprosy, commonly known as tuberculous and white, the latter of which is not only less distressing and odious, but is found to have fewer victims than the former. It is widely believed that white leprosy is not contagious In the Lepers Bill now before the local Governments for their consideration, it has not been particularly mentioned that both white and tuberculous lepers are to be segregated.

DISCUSSING the question—Is Leprosy Infectious?—the *Hospital* says: "As regards infection or communication of the disease through the medium of the atmosphere, we hold that evidence is against such transmission. There are innumerable instances of persons living near or even with lepers for years, and not contracting the disease. In all human probability Father Damien contracted his leprosy accidentally, from some abrasion of his skin coming into accidental contact with leprous discharge. If leprosy were infectious—that is, spreading through the medium of the atmosphere in the manner in which influenza, measles, or scarlet fever may be disseminated—leprosy would be a still more prevalent malady than it is even in the East. There leprosy is pretty much confined to lepers' families, or to districts, which tends to confirm the view that leprosy is spread first by hereditary transmission, and, secondly, by accidental contact of leprous poison with an abraded skin." And yet some of our Anglo Indian contemporaries would urge upon the Legislature to pass a law to arrest and lodge in safe retreats *all* lepers, of whatever rank, as soon as they are seen in public streets. Crude theories work greater mischief in many cases than actual facts.

THE "Memorandum of some of the Results of Indian Administration during the past Thirty Years of British Rule in India," which has just been compiled and published at the suggestion of Viscount Cross, is reported to be the work of Sir Charles Bernard, K. C. S. I., late Chief Commissioner of Burmah. What does Sir Charles say about the Burmah policy of Lord Dufferin? Now that official reserve is removed, and the occasion requires it, the public expects Sir Charles to show the policy in its true light.

DURING the month of June last, the total rainfall in Calcutta was 15·35 inches against an average for the last 40 years of 12·08 inches. Rain fell on 21 days during the month, the average number of rainy days for the last 14 years being 19. The hottest day during the month was the 7th, when the thermometer rose to 98·4, and the coldest was the 4th, when it fell to 72·5. There were 130 hours of bright sunshine out of a possible maximum number of 403 hours.

HER MAJESTY the Queen, to the great satisfaction of the London Anti-Vivisection Society, has expressed her hearty sympathy with its efforts to prevent cruel experiments on animals. Her Majesty wrote that by the total abolition of vivi-section was meant the removal of the laws, which sanctioned it, and she pointed out that it would be impossible for her to help in petitioning Parliament or herself to pass new laws. The anti-vivisectionists intend to push on the campaign with renewed vigour on the strength of the Queen's letter; and they also propose to make most of the judgment of the Queen's Bench declaring that the dishorning of cattle is unlawful and cruel. But Science is a stern teacher, which entirely ignores the claims of morbid sentimentality.

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## THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., on *Monday* the 15*th Inst.* at 4 P. M.

*Subject :* Theory of Analytic Functions. Hyperbolic Functions.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 16*th Inst.*, 7½ P. M.

*Subject* : Action of Voltaic Electricity on the Magnet. Current Nature of Voltaic Electricity.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., on *Wednesday*, the 17*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

*Subject :* Theory of Potential. Surface Integrals.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 18*th Inst.* at 5½ P. M.

*Subject* : Bismuth and Cadmium.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I.E, on *Thursday* the 18*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

*Subject* : Some Principles of Mechanics.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 20*th Inst* at 4 P. M.

*Subject* : Oxygen and Ozone.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
*July* 13*th*, 1889 *Honorary Secretary.*


# The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1889.


## THE ALLEGED GRIEVANCES OF THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service are determined to leave no stone unturned to obtain redress for what they consider their grievances. They began by submitting a memorial to the Secretary of State praying that their pensions should be paid to them in sterling, or, in other words, at two shillings the rupee. As this unreasonable prayer was not entertained favourably at the India Office, the European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service adopted measures for laying their case before Parliament. They succeeded in creating a little interest in the House of Commons, through the exertions of Mr. H. S. King and Sir Roper Lethbridge. Last year Mr. King, in his place in the Lower House, moved a resolution to revise the rules relating to leave, retirement and pensions of the Uncovenanted servants of the Government of India. He asked for the issue of orders for the payment of pensions to his clients at a fixed rate which should be taken at two shillings the rupee. Mr. King's motion was rejected by a large majority; but the European members of the Uncovenanted Service did not give up their cause in despair. Bearing in mind the success which had attended the efforts of the junior Civilans in the North-Western Provinces to remove the so-called block in promotion among them, the Uncovenanted Europeans notwithstanding the defeat of their champion, Mr. King, continued to carry on their contention with the object of securing the end which they had in view. The London Committee of the Uncovenanted Service Association at once issued an address to the Indian Committees desiring the latter not to relax their exertions, and it is needless to say that the Indian Committees readily responded to the call.

This year the case of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the Government of India was laid before the House of Commons by Sir Roper Lethbridge. In a long and able speech he moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the grievances of the members of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Services, with special reference to their pension and leave rules, and to the effect produced by the fall in the value of silver on their family remittances, their leave allowances, and their provision for old age. It will be seen that the motion of this year was something very different from that of last year. In the session of 1888, Mr. King asked the House of Commons to express a judgment in favour of the justice of the demands, made by the member of the Uncovenanted Service, whereas this year Sir Roper Lethbridge simply moved for inquiry by a Select Committee. The difference between the two motions was clearly explained by Mr. Bradlaugh, who said :—"The motion last year was that a verdict should be found; this was for the impannelling of a jury to find a verdict. What was asked was not that the House should act as a Jury on the *exparte* statement to-night, but that it should appoint a Jury to bear evidence by the verdict of which Jury those who appealed to it must be bound." But although the motion of this year was very different from that of last year, the argument advanced by Sir Roper Lethbridge were much the same as those which had been adduced by Mr. King last year in support of his resolution. Sir Roper contended with great warmth that the existing state of things involved suffering and even starvation to many faithful servants of the crown; that the Uncovenanted Civil Servants believed they were promised at the commencement of their official lives provision for old age of £200, £300, or £500, according to their rank, pay, and length of service, and that now the India Office told them that they had been promised not pounds, but rupees. Although Sir Roper Lethbridge spoke at great length, he did not succeed in making out a *prima facie* case for his clients. It may be that the European members of the Uncovenanted Service believed that they were promised at the commencement of their career that their pensions would be paid to them in sterling; but that belief does not seem to have rested on any good grounds. We readily admit that the European members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service who return to England on their retirement suffer real hardship owing to the present low rate of exchange, but the Government never promised to pay them in sterling. It is true that in some of the old pension codes pensions are described indifferently in rupees and in pounds; but it must not be forgotten that in those days a rupee was worth two shillings. It may also be true that young Englishmen entering the Uncovenanted Service of the Government of India in those days expected that, on their retirement, their pensions would be paid to them in pounds. That this expectation has not been fulfilled, is not certainly the fault of the Government of India. If the European members of the Uncovenanted Service expected to be paid at two shillings the rupee, the Government also expected to pay them at that rate; but that things have turned out differently is not the fault of the Government. It is the fault of circumstances which are beyond the control of Government. We must not also forget that prior to 1863 the pensions of Uncovenanted European servants of Government were not payable in England. On their retirement from the service they had to employ an agent in India to draw their pensions and remit the same to them at home. It was under the new Pension Rules introduced in 1863 that the privilege of drawing their pensions in England was conceded to the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. When the concession was made to them the rupee was no doubt worth two shillings; but that circumstance does not give them any claim on the Government to have their pensions always paid at that rate. They were distinctly made to understand that their retiring allowances would be disbursed from the treasury at India Office at the official rate of exchange. Nothing could be clearer or more emphatic than this understanding; but strange to say, Sir Roper Lethbridge did not even refer to it.

Sir John Gorst had no difficulty whatever in showing that Sir Roper Lethbridge's clients have no claim on the Government. Sir John said: "He was extremely sorry for the losses which these gentlemen had incurred, but they were not the only people who had suffered. What right had they to say, because these gentlemen had incurred a loss which was not contemplated either by them or by the Government when the agreement was made, that they would compel the taxpayers of India to make good that loss? * * * What right had they to say that the taxpayers of India should pay more than they undertook to pay? The hon'ble member for North Kensington said that he asked for justice and nothing but justice. He would remind the hon'ble member that in this country if the Secretary of State did not keep a contract which he had made, the law was open and the Secretary of State might be impleaded. We would undertake that every facility should be given for obtaining a decision of the Courts of law if the hon'ble friend and his friends desired to bring forward a test case." We are, however, sure that the European members of the Uncovenanted Service will do nothing of the kind, as they know very well that no Court of law will sustain their unreasonable claim. The House ultimately divided on the motion, which was rejected by 122 against 86.



## THE MILITARY EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

MR. MARTIN WOOD, the well-known Bombay publicist, has written a very able and interesting paper on the military expenditure of India. It appears that the paper was forwarded to the Managing Committee of the Fourth National Congress, held at Allahabad in December last, with the hope of its being serviceable in the deliberations of that assembly; but it could not be placed before the Committee as it was not received in proper time. Mr. Martin Wood has published his paper in order that the suggestion contained therein may receive due attention from the next Congress. We are glad to observe that Mr. Wood, whose experience of Indian affairs extends over a quarter of a century, finds nothing to condemn in the Congress movement. On the contrary, he looks upon these National Congresses as means of securing co-operation amongst the diverse races, creeds and provinces of the Indian Continent in dealing with those broad questions of public interest that concern all the peoples living in India. Mr. Wood remarks:—"In common with many others of your friends, I have rejoiced to watch the rise and prospects of this remarkable popular movement in which has been manifested a just appreciation of those constitutional principles that are cherished by British statesmen of all parties; also, by its manager's tact and descretion in applying those principles to the present political condition of India. Your movement exemplifies unity in diversity. In one hand, it is a sign, amongst many others, of the rapid progress made, during a comparatively short period, in the removal of race-antipathies and provincial antagonisms that had long separated the Indian peoples; on the other, by your judicious method of securing representation from each province and race, you are cherishing that principle of local management and administration so essential under the diverse physical and climatic conditions of India, and which, in modern political phrase, is described as federal union." These sensible and thoughtful observations coming, as they do, from a man like Mr. Martin Wood, should receive the careful and attentive consideration of our Anglo-Indian friends, who are so bitterly opposed to the Congress movement.

The main object of Mr. Wood's paper under notice is to commend to the National Congress two or three questions which, he rightly holds, owing to their preponderant financial influence, really dominate the material condition of India. These questions Mr. Wood puts under the three following heads:—(1) The rapid addition to Indian military expenditure and the increasing expensiveness of its character: (2) the Trans-frontier policy since 1875 which has been the chief cause of that increase; (3) the financial arrangements between England and India. With regard to the first point, Mr. Wood reminds us that quarter of a century ago our army expenditure was only 14½ crores and that so recently as 1874-75, under Lord Northbrook, it stood at 15½ crores. But since 1876 when Quetta was occupied in pursuance of a "forward" frontier policy which Lord Lytton had brought out to India in his pocket, our military charges have steadily increased by leaps and bounds, until the Budget for the current year shows an estimate of over 19 crores. Then, we must remember that the strategical railways on the frontier have cost 12 crores and will yet cost more. As these railways will never pay, the tax-payer will have to bear their working expenses and the interest charges on their capital outlay, which will amount to a pretty large sum annually. This annual loss must

be reckoned as a direct addition to current military expenditure. Then again, we have to take into account the enormous cost of the Second Afghan War, towards which England contributed only 4 millions sterling. The effects of the adoption of a "forward" frontier policy on the final condition of India have been clearly shewn in a remarkable pamphlet by Mr. John Dacosta, which we will notice on another occasion. Then, the cost of the invasion and annexation of Upper Burma has to be reckoned. The incorporation of Theebaw's dominions with Her Majesty's Indian Empire has imposed on us an additional yearly charge of not less than two crores. There can be no material reduction in our military expenditure unless India is allowed to have a local European army as in the days of the East India Company. India has been compelled to share in the costly military organization of England. So long as this partnership exists, our military charges will continue to grow.

On the important subject of the financial relations between England and India Mr. Martin Wood makes some excellent observations. He writes:—"The subject of the financial relations between India and the British is one that demands closer and more continuous attention than it has yet received from your leaders—with one or two noble exceptions who are so conspicuous that they need not here be named. * * * From the very beginning of British sway over India, the whole cost of maintaining that control has been thurst on the weaker power and the dependent country. By her possession of India the United Kingdom has derived power, prestige, and an incalculable amount of pecuniary profit; yet every shilling the administrative and military expenditure incurred in maintaining the connection between the two countries has been sustained by India. It is high time that something was done to revise this unequal relation, the one-sided terms of which have been settled and maintained by the stronger party alone. Your Congress can scarcely do less than ask for some remission or redress of this hard bargain. For instance, your people have had no say on the transactions, that have gone to make up your public debt of nearly 200 millions (besides the railway debt). Why should not an Imperial guarantee of that debt be granted? This would involve no outlay by the British tax-payer, who is really ultimately responsible, while such a cause would be an immense relief to India. Then, why should not the cost of the Home Indian administration be borne by the British Treasury, as that of the colonies always has been—as also the whole of the military and naval charges incurred in acquiring our Colonial Empire? There are cogent reasons also, why the Home military charges now debited to India should be sustained, or at least, shared, by our Treasury." We have, however, little hope that England will ever do financial justice to poor and helpless India. As matters now stand, the voiceless Indian tax-payer is made to bear every charge that can possibly be thrown on him. It is high time that the financial relations between England and India should be carefully revised. In order to do this satisfactorily a thorough overhauling of the Home charges is absolutely necessary. Well does Mr. Martin Wood say that if only a moderate proportion of the Indian Home charges could be thrown upon the British Treasury this would have a wonderful effect in arousing Parliament to a sense of its duties and responsibilities towards the unrepresented and dumb millions of India.

## THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

"WE were amongst those," writes an esteemed correspondent, "who hailed with satisfaction the establishment of the Calcutta University some thirty years ago, as we thought that that Institution would vastly promote the cause of education in the country, and create in our English colleges and schools that disinterested love of learning which already animated the generous youth who frequented the Sanskrit *tols*. We also thought that the University would raise a band of men who would not only love learning for its own sake, but who would be subjected to a process of severe intellectual discipline, and thus become fitted to hold their own in the several walks of literature, philosophy and science. But we have been wofully disappointed in our expectations. The University is doing no real good to the cause of sound education. It has not created in the rising generation a disinterested love of learning, and it has not raised a band of men fitted to become experts in science, philosophy and literature. It is true that the University turns out year by year, hundreds of young men who are entitled to append to their names the letters B. A. and M. A., but these men, with a few honourable exceptions, can hardly be said to be educated in the proper sense of the word." Our correspondent is very hard upon our University graduates. There are *many*, and not 'a few,' who are well qualified to uphold the honor of their University. That there are causes of serious grievance, we do not deny. And it is the duty of all educated men to see that the defects of the present University system are removed. What is the cause, or rather what are the causes, of the deterioration of the system of education pursued at present? It is true that the Calcutta University established as it has been on the model of the London University, is not a teaching University like Oxford or Cambridge, but a merely examining University. But the London University, though an examining University, has exercised in the United Kingdom a most salutary influence. Why has not the Calcutta University exercised a similar influence? We again ask, what are the causes of the present deterioration.

Our correspondent enumerates certain causes. We do not share all his opinions. But we must say that they are worthy of careful consideration. We will let the correspondent speak for himself.

1. In replying to the above question, he says, we remark in the first place that in the Senate and in the Syndicate, there are men who have no business to be there. The Fellows of all Universities in the world are either learned men or are supposed to be learned men. But it is different in the Calcutta University. A man makes a donation of thirty or forty thousand rupees towards a benevolent object. The Government dignifies him with the title of Rai Bahadur. This is all right, for it is the object of Government to encourage other men to similar acts of charity. But the same man is foisted into the Senate and is made a Fellow of the University. In this way many men who have not the slightest pretensions to learning or science have become Fellows of the Calcutta University. It is expected that the Syndicate, which is the executive and governing body of the University, should consist of men who have established reputation in one or other of the branches of knowledge. It is different, however, in the Calcutta University. Some of the Syndics are entirely ignorant of the educational requirements of the present generation, and are intellectually incapable of managing the affairs of which they are in charge. There are others who are so busy with their own work, that they cannot afford time to look after University business. There are others again, who are utterly indifferent to the work entrusted to them. The result is that the whole business of the Syndicate is done by neophytes,—ignorant, conceited and inexperienced youngmen—who are utterly incapable of superintending the education of ninety millions committed to their tender mercies.

2. Another cause of the failure of the Calcutta University is that the system which it encourages is a system of huge cramming. It is true the University does not teach, but it prescribes text books; it appoints examiners; it sets questions. Thus the University influences teaching in the schools and Colleges. The questions are so framed that nothing but cramming can enable the students to answer them. A first rate crammer has thus become to be regarded as a crack professor. This is injurious to sound and healthy education. What is education but the educing or bringing out the mental powers? Under the University system the mental powers are not developed. The memory only is cultivated. Everything is learned by rote in the class-room and disgorged in the Examination Hall. It is a process only of swallowing, not of digesting. There is no mental assimilation; consequently no mental invigoration. The great benefit which a young man receives in a University elsewhere is that he passes through a system of mental discipline. The Calcutta University has no system of mental discipline to make a student pass through. It is one universal cram. Hence the intellectual debility of our graduates. They have no intellectual stamina. The fault must be laid at the door of the University.

3. The Calcutta University is not a hall of learning, it is not a retreat for calm contemplation, it does not inculcate love of learning; it inculcates love of Rupees. Knowledge is pursued not for its own sake, but for the silver which it brings. What an ignoble departure this from the good old custom of our forefathers who lived in huts made of branches of trees and at the same time enthusiastically pursued learning, looking for no other reward than the acquisition of learning itself! The present sordid pursuit after learning for the sake of Mammon has a demoralising effect upon our youths. The connection of the University with Government is doing mischief. This connection is now so intimate and complete that the former has become a tool in the hands of the latter. This servile connection has been consummated by the present Director of Public Instruction. He has managed to put into the Senate the whole of the instructive staff of the Presidency College, who are seventeen strong. These are his "household troops." With them he usually fights in the Senate; but when he finds the struggle doubtful, he calls up his reserves which he has quartered at the Hare School, the Sanskrit College, the Madrissa College and the Civil Engineering College at Shibpore. It is a singular fact that while large Colleges like the Metropolitan Institution, the General Assembly's Institution and the Free Church Institution send each only one Fellow to the University, all the Professors of the Presidency College in a body are Fellows. This has no doubt been purposely done by the Director that he may have a free hand in the Senate. The Director is omnipotent in the Senate as he can always command a majority—his faithful myrmidons being ready at his heels. Louis XIV of France used to say—"I am the State." The Director can truly say—"I am the Calcutta University." Is this dominant influence of the Director over the University healthful? Does it exert a salutary influence on the cause of sound and liberal education? We believe it exercises a most pernicious influence. We deliberately say this because the subjection of the University to the all-controlling influence of the Director has taken away from the minds of our countrymen that disinterested love of knowledge for its own sake, which always characterized them and made them put a sordid pecuniary value on education. This we take it to be the worst evil that the University has inflicted on the country.

4. A fourth cause of the signal failure of the Calcutta University as an educational agency is the appointment by the Syndicate of incompetent examiners. We do not say that all the examiners are incompetent; but we do say that many of them are incompetent. A teacher in a school wishes to be an examiner for the sake of the money he will get. He dances attendance upon the Registrar. He pays visits to the members of the Syndicate, and begs of them to appoint him an examiner. Or, if he does not happen to be acquainted with either the Registrar or any member of the Syndicate,—which is not seldom the case—he goes to some influential person and beseeches him to exercise his influence with the Registrar or with some member of the Syndicate, in getting him appointed an examiner. In this way incompetent and needy men are appointed examiners, and the result is prejudicial to the cause of education. And amongst those that are competent, some ought never to be appointed examiners. Here is a professor of Literature in some first class Bengal College. He is appointed B.A. examiner in English. Considering that human nature is human nature, is it too much to assert that he will give higher marks to his own pupils than to others? Besides, when a teacher is also examiner and has set the question paper, he cannot help indicating, perhaps not knowingly, to his pupils the sort of questions he has put. A certain Professor of a Calcutta College told his pupils not to read the first 214 pages of a certain text-book, as he thought them to be uninteresting. His pupils of course immediately concluded that no questions had been set from those pages. They were

right, as the printed question-paper afterwards showed. Tradition speaks of a certain worthy examiner in the early days of the University who, instead of taking the trouble to read the answers of the examinees, adopted the convenient and expeditious method of weighing the papers, and of putting the highest marks to the heaviest. We fear there are such weighing examiners in our days. The whole system of appointing examiners is rotten to the core. The Syndicate in its wisdom—if it has any—ought to adopt a different system. The question-papers are bad in all conconscience, but the appointment of incompetent or lazy examiners increases the evil a hundredfold. After we had written thus far our attention was directed to a letter in the *Statesman* written by "An Examiner," in which he makes doleful complaints of ill-treatment he received from the chief examiner. An examiner has to thank himself for the ill-treatment he complains of. Why did he submit to the indignity of being appointed an examiner? Let him rather dig the ground or sell plantains than become a junior examiner. The fact is, the new-fangled system of "head" examiners and tail-examiners is perfectly disgraceful. No man of self-respect can become an examiner on such conditions. There are some foolish and silly men in the Syndicate who have adopted this absurd system of examination. The whole thing must be swept away. Let the Senate do their duty.

We make the above remarks not in any spirit of hostility but of sincere regret. We have always taken the deepest interest in the Calcutta University. We had formed high expectations, but we have been sadly disappointed. Impostors and pretenders to learning have clustered round the tree of knowledge, and the cold shade of Government influence has stunted its growth and poisoned its sweetness.

## SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE NATIVE PRINCES OF INDIA.

THE paper which Sir Lepel Griffin recently read at the Royal Colonial Institute is verily an original document. The writer firmly believes that the best policy which the British Government should pursue towards the Native Princes is that—they should be swept away! Make them hewers of wood and drawers of water. They deserve no better fate. That Sir Lepel Griffin should pronounce such an opinion takes no one by surprise. The erratic course he followed in India prepared the minds of men for his wild vagaries. The Indian public has long been familiar with his insane projects, and rancorous effusions. They only move a smile in sensible men. What we have long wondered at is that such a man should have been placed in charge of affairs the importance of which was utterly beyond his comprehension. It was reserved for Lord Dufferin to see through him. His Lordship had great contempt for Sir Lepel's blatant nonsense. The redoubtable Knight threw dust into the eyes of Lord Lytton, and even of Lord Ripon, but he could not blind Lord Dufferin to his vicious qualities. His boisterous outbursts of maudlin sentiments were taken at their true value by the most astute of our Viceroys. While in India, Sir Lepel was dreaded, as a poisonous serpent is dreaded, by those who were so unfortunate as to be placed under his charge. The sensible portion of the British public will not, we are sure, attach the slightest importance to the opinion of a man who is known as a bully and a blusterer.

He wants to plant a military colony at Kashmir. After describing in glowing terms the general aspect of the climate and the soil of the principality he goes on to suggest on political grounds that Government should encourage Europeans to settle there. Such a measure according to him would do more to secure the North-West frontier than any possible series of fortifications in Afghanistan and Beluchistan. It is, he says, perfectly practicable, and only requires to be taken up by the Home and Indian Governments with vigour and determination to be successful. The Government appears to him to have during the last thirty years, since the great Indian Mutiny, been strangely unmindful of its duty of encouraging the British colonisation of the mountain districts of India. The old East India Company, in the true spirit of monopolists, discouraged English settlement and the most respectable colonist was liable to be deported as an adventurer. Then came the Mutiny, which was to India what the Revolution was to France, and, in spite of the unfortunate incidents that accompanied it, proved the most fortunate thing for India and its Government. "The policy of the Government has necessarily changed, and English settlement and English capital are recognised as valuable, and, indeed, essential to the development of the country, but the old tradition of timidity and apathy hangs heavy over the Government, and the European merchant and capitalist, who alone are able to renovate the country and fill its exhausted treasuries, are still regarded with ill-concealed dislike and suspicion. When the Government has realised that the true barrier of India against Russian aggression is in a colony of three millions of Englishmen liable to military duty, and settled in Kashmir and on the slopes of the Himalayas, we shall see them encourage English immigration to Kashmir with as much zeal as is now shown in excluding visitors from this Himalayan paradise."

Sir Lepel urged that the peasants of Kashmir would be glad to exchange the rule of the Englishman for that of the Maharaja. "The peasants," he said, "have no rights in the soil, but are mere tenants at will, and every acre of the land belongs to the Maharaja; and the people, when employed by English landholders, would be infinitely happier and more prosperous than at present, while the soil, properly cultivated, and with capital expended on it, would produce threefold its present crops." As to the opposition of the Maharaja, Sir Lepel continued, the Government need have no concern. "He was never fit to ascend the throne, and his conduct there has been so contemptible that he has been practically set aside, and affairs are conducted by a Council, which is dominated by the British Resident. I knew the father of the present Maharaja well and he had often spoken to me of the hopeless and degraded character of his son, and how he foresaw that the kingdom which had been won by the grandfather would be lost by the grandson." He then gave a succinct history of the rise and fall of the Kashmir dynasty to show that there is nothing in the past history of Kashmir, so long as it is owned by the present dynasty, which entitles it to be treated by the British Government with any special tenderness or consideration. Nor would the Native Princes of India be at all alarmed by the British colonisation of Kashmir; they would understand that the position is exceptional; that Kashmir is the only large State in India in which Europeans can healthily live and bring up their families, and that its stategical position on the North-West frontier make it not only reasonable, but an imperative duty for the Government to utilise it as it chooses in the best interest of the public safety.

Not content with Kashmir alone the Knight of Central India then tackles the other Native Princes, and by a wave of his hand dooms them to destruction. "The rulers of the most important States further realise" he says "that they have, personally, no hold on the country, and are far more distasteful and alien to the people they rule than are the English. Hyderabad and Bhopal, Mahomedan families, tyrannising over Hindoo peasants; the Maharaja of Kashmir, a Hindoo prince, grinding Mahomedans to the dust; Sindhia and Holkar, detested by the Rajput gentry they have overwhelmed, and whom they still daily persecute—all these would vanish from the map of Hindustan if England but raised her hand. Princes and their subjects acknowledge this so fully that, in the eyes of the people, we are responsible for the misgovernment of the Chiefs. This popular and correct belief in our responsibility for bad government prevents the Raja filling successfully the humble role of the drunken Helot, which properly belongs to him, demonstrating to the people of India, by his evil example, how great are the blessings of security and justice which they enjoy under British rulers. For there is no reason to conceal the truth that in the vast majority of Native States the mal-administration is phenomenal; tyranny and extortions are the rule, while the officials, from the highest to the lowest, are hopelessly corrupt."

It is rather strange that Sir Lepel should put in a kind word for some of the Sikh and Rajput States. He acknowledges with some degree of constraint, that there exist well-governed States, such as Nahan, in the Himalayas; Nabha, in the Punjab; Oorcha, in Central India, the chiefs of which are models of manly virtue. And he also names some native officials, like Raja Sir Dinkar Rao; Raja Sir Madhava Rao, Prime Minister of Baroda; Diwan Raghonath Rao, Prime Minister of Indore; Nawab Mehdi Ali, of Hyderabad; and the Khalifa brothers of Pattiala,—as persons deserving of credit. "But" Sir Lepel remarked "they are oases in a desert of tyranny and corruption."

In conclusion Sir Lepel said a few words about the duties of Political officer. "Our first duty has not been to say soft things to the Chiefs, and write rose-coloured reports to the Government of India, or shut our eyes to the misery that surrounds us. Our chief duty has been to stand between the tyrant and his victim, and to let the oppressed go free; and I trust that the day may come when the British Government of India will recognise more fully than it does at present, that it has a duty as direct and imperative to the poor and weak and oppressed in Native States as to the people of its own territory, protecting them from injustice and wrong, and punishing tyrants by the deprivation of powers which they have syatematically and mercilessly abused." It is fortunate that there are not many political officers of Sir Lepel Griffin's type. If it were otherwise, England's rule in India would not have been so firmly established as it is at present.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, on Thursday, the Bills to amend Acts VI. & VII. of 1884; the Central, Provinces Land Revenue Act of 1881; and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act of 1883 were referred to Select Committees.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday last Sir Henry Harrison moved that the clauses of the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Mahomedan Burial Board in Calcutta, and to make better provision for the interment of persons other than Christians as amended, be further considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee. The motion was carried.

WE welcome back the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossein to the bench of our Police Court, to which he returned last week on the expiration of his three months' leave.

THE Agricultural Department, both Imperial and Provincial, seems to be in high favour. It is said that in a late despatch the India Office highly commended the work of the Departments since their establishment in 1881-82, although it is not very clear in what particular way the Department has been useful.

BABU MOHENDRA NATH BHUTTACHARJI, B.L., Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, has been appointed Personal Assistant to Mr. E. V. Westmacott, C.S., Excise Commissioner, Bengal.

IT has been telegraphed from Bombay that a special London telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says that it is now definitely settled that Prince Albert Victor of Wales will pay a visit to India in the coming cold weather. Sir Edward Bradford, Captain Holford, and another officer, whose name has not yet transpired, will accompany the Prince, and he may be expected to arrive at Bombay early in November.

IT is reassuring to learn from the Commissioner of Orissa that the threatened scarcity in Angul may be averted. He has telegraphed that there is no occasion for the importation of rice into that district, rice is now selling cheaper there than it is in Calcutta. In Behar, however, matters are growing serious every day.

A meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University will be held at the Senate House, on Saturday the 20th instant, at 3 P. M. One of the items of business before the Senate will be to consider the recommendation of the Syndicate—with reference to the letter of the sixteen Members referred to them by the Senate at their meeting on the 29th June,—to appoint a Committee to enquire into the causes of the failure of candidates at the last Entrance, F. A. and B. A., Examinations of the University.

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AT Friday's sitting of the Parnell Commission, Mr. Houston was recalled and examined. In connection with the Patriotic Union, Sir Charles Russell demanded the production of the books of the Union, but the President ruled that they were irrelevant. Sir Charles Russell, after consulting with Mr. Parnell, declared that he must consider the position, and the sitting was adjourned till Tuesday. On Saturday the Judges refused to order that Sir Charles Russell should be allowed access to the books of the Loyal Patriotic League. Mr. Parnell has, therefore, instructed his counsel to withdraw from the case.

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WE much reget to learn that Mr. Wilkie Collins, the celebrated novelist, is very ill.

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A TENANTS' Defence League has been formed under the auspices of the Irish leaders. The League is intended to provide tenants with legal advice against landlords. Funds will be derived from subscriptions collected from members. Subscriptions will also be collected in America and Australia. Mr. Parnell is President of the League. The movement is attributed to the breakdown of the Plan of Campaign. The trial of Messrs. O'Brien and Lane has been postponed till the end of August. The sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Mr. Conybeare at Falcarragh for siding with the evicted tenants in Donegal, and against which he appealed, has been confirmed. Mr. Thomas Patrick Gill, member for South Louth, and Mr. Joseph Richard Cox, member for East Clare have been arrested in London, and conveyed to Drogheda for trial in connection with their recent inflammatory speeches. The charge against Messrs. Cox and Gill, the two Irish members who were lately conveyed to Drogheda for trial has been dismissed, the Magistrate declaring that the evidence of the policemen and the principal witness was not reliable.

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A REPORT from Zanzibar states that Captain Wissmann has bombarded the town of Tanga, which he afterwards occupied after slight resistance from the natives. Captain Wissmann, with his native levies and a small force of Europeans, has also shelled the town of Pangani, which he afterwards occupied without sustaining any losses. The natives all retreated on his approach.

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THE feting and feasting of the Shah by the Queen, the princes and the people of England, as we have said in another column, continue unabated. His Majesty is touring in the country, but enjoys little quiet as the enthusiam about him is great. He must have by this time forgotten the Russian threat about a hundred thousand Russian bayonets.

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ADVICES from Crete state that Mahmoud Pacha, the special Turkish Commissioner, has declined to accede to the demands made by the malcontent peasants in the west of the island. They have, therefore, refused to pay tithes. The troops and gendarmerie employed in the collection of tithes have retired in order to avoid a conflict with the people.

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THE Committee appointed to enquire into the question of grants to members of the Royal Family consists of eleven Conservatives, two Liberal-Unionists, eight Gladstonian-Liberals, and two Nationalists. The list of names comprises those of Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Goschen, Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Parnell.

SEVERE floods have visited Assam. Distress prevails in the northern part of the Sibsagar sudder division. Thousands of ryots' houses are under water, and the whole country is presenting one vast white sheet. The water is running in a strong current over several miles of the trunk road near the town. On the 9th instant a woman and her daughter were swept away by the current. The police, after a long search, found their dead bodies.

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IN the House of Commons Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that a survey for a railway between Bezwada and Katak would commence next December.

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IN the House of Commons Mr. W. H. Smith announced that the Government intended to pass the India Council Bill this session.

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THE Bombay High Court has decided that a witness can be punished for prevarication in giving an answer to questions in Court. A Magistrate at Nassik had fined a witness three rupees under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code for gross prevarication, refusing to give direct answers, and fencing with questions, thus causing an interruption to the business of the Court. The District Magistrate entertained doubts as to whether such a sentence was legal, as he did not consider that prevarication was an interruption, or that persistent refusal to answer questions constituted an offence under the above section of the Code. The High Court, however, decided that the order passed was not illegal. This is a solemn warning to all witnesses who fence with questions. The High Court upheld the decision of the Magistrate, and rightly too, we think.

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SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S move has told. A Simla telegram to a contemporary says that in accordance with Sir Lepel's suggested settlement in Kashmir, several military officers in Simla intend to apply to Government for leave to take land jointly. They propose to purchase a *nulla* outright, with forest and all other rights, and to devote themselves to sheep-farming and other pursuits. It would, of course, be disloyal to oppose the proposal, and neither the Maharaja nor his "Council" dare do it though consequences of the acceptance of the proposal may be serious. Was the whole plan cut and dry before Sir Lepel was delivered of the silly outpourings of disappointed rancour before the Royal Colonial Institute ?

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THE news of the death of Dr. B. Smith, late Principal of the Calcutta Medical College, will be learned with profound sorrow by the late Doctor's numerous Indian friends and admirers. His scientific acquirements and general culture were of a superior nature, and he was alike successful as a professor and a practitioner. In the army and in the lecture-hall, by the side of the sick and in Society, he was equally popular. After throwing up the principalship of the Medical College, under circumstances that are yet too fresh in our readers' mind to need recapitulation, Mr. Smith started a singularly successful private practice, at the close of which he went back to England, and accepted the professorship of Military Medicine at the Netley Hospital. This was more a labour of love than anything else, and he was at his post almost up to the day of his death.

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THE *Englishman* learns that the Congress Committee at Bombay applied to Lord Reay for the use of the Government House grounds at Parell for their next meeting, but this has not been granted, The popularity of the Governor, says our contemporary, will now probably decrease among his native admirers. Our contemporary does the "native admirers" of Lord Reay a serious injustice in imputing such low motives to their loyalty to a just and upright Governor. His Lordship may be perfectly right and justified in refusing the application of the Committee for any reasons that his Lordship may think sufficient, yet not forfeit popular confidence. If, however, like the authorities at Allahabad last year, His Lordship were to do all in his power to put the Committee to trouble and inconvenience his popularity would decrease not only among his "native admirers" but among all sensible and righteous men.

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A *ticca-garrrywalah* has been awarded a month's hard labour by Mr. Marsden for rash driving which caused injuries to the brougham of Mr. Justice Norris. We are glad to notice an earnest effort made to put down rash driving, and Justice Norris deserves public gratitude for taking the trouble of prosecuting the man who in spite of timely warning is said to have driven his miserable "ponies" into his vehicle. But a month's hard labour for the offence is inexplicable, particularly by a Magistrate who is in the habit of inflicting paltry fines in such cases and of sentencing run-away convicts to a week's imprisonment. Cases could be pointed out without number in which European "rash drivers," if we may so call them, have been fined 5 Rs., and the same punishment has been meted out in cases in which a European "gentleman" assaulted, beat, and wrongfully restrained and trespassed into the house of a native. What moreover is done to put down the livery stable nuisance in the Dhurmtollah Street, which would be more appropriately named as the Livery Stable Street? Huge breakvans drawn by unbroken beasts madly careering down populous portions of the town *do* endanger human life if anything does. Justice to be acceptable must be even-handed.

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WE are glad to notice the excellent service which Mr. Lambert, the Commissioner of Police, has rendered in arresting the several gangs of Dacoits, who were *looting* the villages and had succeeded in baffling the efforts of the district Police in tracing them. Finding that dacoity had increased in the Mofussil Mr. Lambert directed his attention to it, and succeeded in arresting no less than three dacoit gangs within two months. The leader of the first gang, Kristo Chowdry, was traced in Bagbazar living under an assumed name ; the district police was communicated with, and the result was that Kristo with other members of his gang was tried for three separate cases of dacoity in the districts of Midnpore and Hughli and was sentenced to transportation for life. In the second case a number of up-country river dacoits were traced at Baliaghatta, the properties found in their possession were identified as those which were taken away by persons engaged in dacoities which occurred at Manickgunge and Dacca. The defendants have all been committed to sessions. Within the last fortnight a gang of low Mahomedans with their women were traced in Taltolah. This party was, however, wide-awake, for as soon as they saw strange faces in their neighbourhood they left the place and quietly removed to a respectable-looking house in Colootola, where the police again succeeded in finding them out in possession of a heap of gold and silver ornaments, Government Currency Notes and cash. It is really interesting to notice the different manœuvres, which these men resort to to secret their illegal gains, for the brass and the copper ornaments which were worn by the party were all laden with gold bars and sovereigns. A portion of the articles found in their possession has already been identified as properties connected with the dacoity cases which lately occurred at Midnapore. The defendants with the properties have been forwarded to Midnapore under a strong escort.

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IT had been a source of frequent complaint that for ever so trifling an amount due to the Government in the shape either of revenue or road-cess, public works cess, or cesses of numerous other kinds, now too well known to the Indian public, valuable properties would be put up to sale and knocked down for next to nothing. Times without number have we in these columns pointed out how for a few rupees, or annas, people had been deprived of their means of livlihood and the rich impoverished. The Collectorate rules are as inexorable as the Sunset law, and the landholding classes in general have a veritable bed of thorns to live upon, The Board of

Revenue has not, therefore, ruled a day too soon that in cases of regularly recurring demands, when there is reason to believe that a trifling default at one *kist* may be made good at the next a Collector may at his discretion, postpone issue of a certificate on the occurrence of the demand. There is *always* reason to believe, if one *will* believe it, that an owner can never run away with his land and no transfer either voluntary or otherwise would be of the least effect as against Governmental claims. A little considerate sympathy of the officers concerned may much improve matters in this respect, and we must say that most collectors are endowed with such sympathy, or else matters would have been a thousand-fold more disastrous than they are.

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AN "Apprentices Club" is to be started in Calcutta for the benefit of young sailors in port who generally play wild pranks all about the town. The object is laudable, and several distinguished citizens including the Hon. Mr. Justice Norris, the Hon. Sir Henry Harrison, the Hon. F. M. Halliday, J. Lambert, Esq., C. I. E., and L.P.D. Broughton, Esq. are interesting themselves in the movement. The Lieutenant-Governor has been asked to grant a suitable site for the building. But could not something be done in the Sailors' Home itself? It is very centrically situated and has ample accommodation, and a large compound may be turned to good account. A piece of open ground near the Prinseps Ghat is being talked of in this connection. But for obvious reasons we do not like the maidan being built upon too much.

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THERE is now a fresh and somewhat amusing development of the Crawford case. Mr. Ommaney who was rather intimately associated with the case from the beginning has written a note, which has been included in the Parliamentary papers on the subject, and will probably form the subject of an important debate in the House of Commons. Mr. Ommaney declares that the whole Parsee community, from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to Mr. Merwanjee, pleader, who was engaged in the case, had actively sympathised with the accused. They were strongly opposed, it says, to the action of Government, and, owing to Mr. Crawford's personal popularity amongst them, every Parsee was either a passive or an active obstructionist. The note further alleges, that much dirty work was done. We do not know what dirty doings of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others transpired in the course of the proceedings, and it is certainly hard to have dirt thrown like this upon a whole community so unwarrantably. Even if the allegations were strictly true, barring the dirty work, the active sympathies of an entire community with a man that all the world were condemning—and that man a European—would have spoken very highly of the sense of gratitude of the community in question. But Mr. Ommaney knows better and asserts that it was not gratitude that was the moving spring in the case. He states that the Parsees have no claim to superior morality. They, like Brahmins of low rank, and Mussalmans, are all interested in asking for an inquiry. The Native officials, both revenue and police, have been corrupted by men of influence; but it has been found necessary to prevent disclosures for private political reasons, lest injury might be done to Native claims for preferment and fresh constitutional privileges. Names are given, and numerous instances quoted, showing how there was a desire to screen Mr. Crawford as a man favouring Native ideas. Mr. Ommaney must make good his statements or his note would by itself form a fitting subject for an enquiry. Mr. Crawford's sympathy for the natives notwithstanding, and in spite of his well-known generosity and other commendable qualities, he had not one friend in the Native Press when his misdoings were published. It was the Anglo-Indian Press that defended him, and it is really amusing to see how deftly the tables are sought to be turned. We have nothing to say to the punishment of offending mamlatdars, though they may have recieved so-called promises of pardon before being drawn into confession of their guilt. But it is really painful to see a whole community wantonly libelled like this.

# Correspondence

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

*Bombay 9th July*, 1889.

HARDLY had Calcutta recovered from the effects of the strike among its cartsmen when Bombay was threatened with a combination among some 2,500 Municipal sweepers. In the early part of last week it was rumoured in the town that these sweepers meditated striking, but it was not until the morning of Wednesday last that any thing like a serious attempt to stop work was made. Early that morning a large number of these men threw away their brushes and refused to work until their grievances were redressed. They gathered together on the open space on the Esplanade near the Gymkhana and awaited the arrival of the Municipal Commissioner. The chief burden of their complaint was small pay, extortionate treatment on the part of their leaders,—the Muccadums—exclusion from ordinary holidays and fines for offences of which they were not really guilty. As a rule these scavengers get wages varying from Rs. 6 to 9 which they aliege, barely suffices to maintain a man with five or six children food being so dear. They further complained of their being compelled to pay on entering the service of the Municipality Rs. 15 to their Muccadums. Again, they say that when they cart away the rubbish and a yoke happens to break through no fault of theirs, they are fined Rs. 2-8 without any enquiry as to whether the breakage was due to their carelessness or to the fact of the yoke being old or rotten. If a pole of a municipal cart broke they were made to pay Rs. 5 for it. These sweepers, with their wives and children lived in Municipal Chawls. As soon as the men turned out on the Esplanade, the wives and children were made to leave the Chawls that they may persuade the men to return to duty. The rooms in the Chawls were locked up. It was raining heavily when the sweepers were thus cast adrift. Later in the day the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, and the Commissioner of Police, Col. Wise proceeded to the spot where the sweepers had collected and remonstrated with them. Mr. Ollivant expressed his readiness to enquire into their grievances, if they went straight off to their work, which the strikers consented to do, and on Friday the strike was at an end. There are persons who blame these sweepers and I have no desire to defend their action; but it would appear that they struck work because they thought it was only in that way that they could get the Municipal authorities to listen to their grievances. There is no doubt that they have been the victims of extortion on the part of the Maccadums or leaders of the gangs who oppress them in various ways. It is most unfair that the poor men should be permitted to be fleeced of their small earnings by their leaders who fatten themselves on their ugly gains. I admit that in a large department having a control of several thousands of workmen it is not easy to bring the offenders to book, but it seems this system of extortion has gone on far too long to be endurable, and I believe that the strike is the last remedy which the sweepers sought to adopt for the purpose of being relieved from the oppression of their immediate superiors. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ollivant and Dr. Weir will make a searching inquiry into the grievances of these poor people and see their way to redress them. The strike has revealed a huge system of corruption among the under-paid sub-inspectors in the Health department which it behoves the Municipal authorities to put down.

I don't think that much regret will be felt in India at the resignation of Sir Roper Lethbridge. When the member for North Kensington was last in Bombay, I had an opportunity of guaging his political opinions, more especially in respect of certain burning Indian questions, and I found that though full of soft and honeyed words for Indians, he seemed scarcely to show that he felt strongly on any Indian question calculated to advance the interests of the educated classes, champion as he professed to be of high education in this country. Though a Tory, it was in his power to show that he could deal justly by Indians. I trust his place will be filled by a gentleman who feels a genuine interest in the welfare of the people of this country. Indian questions are vast and difficult, and members who are able to bring mature thought and thorough familiarity with them are so very few at present in Parliament that it is to be hoped that one who has a full grasp of them and is likely to gain the ear of the House would have an opportunity to enter it.

My inquiries lead me to think that the report which has been going round the papers here that an offer was made to a native barrister-at-law of the vacant seat on the bench of the High Court is on condition that the salary of the new incumbent was to be Rs. 2,500 is without foundation. I do not think that the question of salary is at all the point which remains for discussion. Some years ago the principle was laid down that in the case of the native Judges on the bench of the High Courts at all events the differential scale of salaries was not to apply, and this principle regulates the present salaries of native High Court Judges at Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad. In neither of these places, so far as I am informed, does a differential scale obtain, and I do not see any reason why Bombay should be made an exception to the general rule. The appointment rests with the Secretary of State who will make his selection from among the several names that have been submitted to him. I feel pretty sure that Lord Cross's selection will be one that will meet with general approval.

I hardly think the friends of Mr. Dosabhai Framji are acting in his best interests in raising a dust-storm in the local press against the recent action of the Government of Bombay in the matter of the Jamnagar Dewanship. One may appreciate the bitterness of their disappointment which is perhaps in proportion to the certainty with which his appointment was looked forward to. In fact Mr. Dosabhai led himself and his friends to believe that he carried the Dewanship virtually in his pocket and that the official intimation of its approval by the Bombay Government was only a question of days, if not hours. But to his utter dismay he finds on rising one morning that all his fond hopes are upset. Well may his friends say it was very cruel of the Bombay Government to disillusionize his cherished desires. I should myself have shared in this disappointment and regret of his friends but for the fact that I fancy the Government had other things to consider, for I know Mr. Dosabhai to be a clever, pushing gentleman, full of blandishments and possessed of tact and worldly ways. But the question which probably weighed with Government was whether it was quite clear that the certain growth of the State's debt to twenty-five lakhs was due to the action of the present incumbent or to the expensive habits of the Jam himself in spite of the warnings of the Dewan; and, secondly, whether in practically carrying out the budget provisions as approved by the Bombay Government the one Dewan was not as good as the other. The enquiries elicited on these points by the Government appear to have satisfied them that the embarrassments of the State were due to the excessive expenditure incurred by the Jam himself against the protest of the Dewan and that Mr. Maganlal was not left free to act in the matter. A stronger man, it is true, may have resigned his office under such circumstances, or may have brought the pressure of the Political Agent to bear upon His Highness by reporting the exact situation to him. But the want of moral courage implied in the absence of any such course having been taken by Mr. Maganlal did not indicate a positive disqualification. At least it was only due to the present Dewan that free scope should have been left to him in carrying out measures of economy and that he should have been backed up by the Political Agent. This was probably the view which influenced Government in deciding that Mr. Maganlal should be allowed to carry out the budget arrangements as approved of by Government for six months more, after which if it was found that all went on well, Mr. Maganlal was to be allowed a further period of eighteen months to complete

the arrangements proposed by Government. It must be remarked here that in sanctioning these arrangements Government had no desire whatever to impose any restrictions on the Jam to nominate his own Dewan. I am not sure how far the submission of Mr. Dosabhai's name was purely a voluntary act on the part of the Chief. I can conceive of the Jam having been made to submit his name by some one about him working upon his fears. If the Jam is told that Mr. Dosabhai's name had been proposed by an influential member of Government and that to reject it would be to incur the displeasure of Government is it at all improbable that the Jam would have been persuaded into submitting Mr. Dosabhai's name to Government? We are told that Mr. Dosabhai Framji was regarded for some weeks as the new Dewan, but I ask who regarded him as such? Surely not the Political Agent of Kathiawar nor the Government of Bombay, nor even His Highness the Jam. In well-informed circles in Kathiawar the appointment of Mr. Dosabhai was believed to be premature. In the case of his friends the wish was indeed father to the thought. There have been so many misrepresentations made in the agitation in the local press now set up by the friends of Mr. Dosabhai that I am not surprised that the real truth is shrouded in obscurity. It has been urged, for instance, and urged most persistently that Mr. Dosabhai's name has been disapproved of by the Bombay Government because he is a Parsi. Those who say this give little credit to Lord Reay for his feelings towards this enterprising section of the native community. What possible motive could the Governor have for excluding Mr. Dosabhai because he happens to be a Parsi, when the fact is that one Native State in Kathiawar possesses at this very time a Parsi for its Dewan.—I mean Mr. Rezanji Merwanji, who, as Dewan of Gondal enjoys the confidence of Lord Reay? Are the general qualifications of Mr. Dosabhai so unknown to the present members of the Bombay Government that he should have been so summarily set aside? It is further insinuated that the period of six months has been extended to Mr. Maganlal in order that it may pave the way for a joint or sole administration in Jamnagar in the event of the present arrangement resulting in a failure. It is not for me to guage the motives of Government but those who insinuate these stories are certainly not giving to Lord Reay's Government the credit due to them for a sober and conscientious discharge of their responsibilities on the merits of any question presented to them. Government have to rely on the results of inquiries made to them by the Agents who enjoy their confidence, in preference to representations made by interested parties. Mr. Dosabhai will, I am sure, find on calmer consideration of the whole case, that his work in Bombay would conduce more to his comfort and happiness than a plunge in the troubled waters of Kathiawar politics—a region entirely foreign to him.


## THE ROYAL ROAD.

LIFE is full of mistakes. Millions of people die because they don't know enough to live.

In some cases they are not responsible for this ignorance, in others they are.

If you, reader, don't pick up better this spring than you did last spring, you will be dead within a year.

You can't possibly pick up if your blood is full of uric acid. This is the deadliest of poisons, and causes apoplexy, pneumonia, consumption, rheumatism, and Bright's disease.

It produces all these effects in the system because kidneys are inactive, and yet kidney disease is painless locally. It is only known by the effect it produces, by the uric acid, in other parts of the system. By and by you break down, and are all gone. The only way to remove this great threat to life is to restore the kidneys to healthy action at once, and this you can only do by timely use—especially in the spring of the year—of the only specific, Warner's Safe Cure. This great remedy is not a mere temporary expedient. It accomplishes more permanent cures of desperate cases than all other medicines on earth.

One of the most remarkable of these cases is that of Mr. Emanuel Beebee, of 47, Haymerle Road, Peckham, London, S. E. England. Mr. Beebee suffered for years from gravel, from which he could get no relief. He tried various remedies, but derived no special benefit. Even a celebrated specialist failed to give him relief. He was told he was suffering from stone in the bladder, and that the only cure was to submit to an operation. This he refused to do, but instead took Warner's Safe Cure, and recovered his health. This was three years ago.

Writing under date of January 14, 1889, Mr. Beebee says: "During the past year I have received many letters regarding the testimonial which I gladly gave as to my cure of 'stone disease' by your Warner's Safe Cure. I am glad to answer them at all times, and happy to inform fellow-sufferers that what cured me will certainly cure them, and that, too, without putting them to the excruciating pain I suffered at the hands of medical men and specialists. Should you feel inclined to again publish my case, would it not be well for the benefit of those who may think themselves too old to be cured, to say that I was 63 years of age when I first took the Safe Cure?"

A statement like the above needs no comment. If you are suffering, Warner's Safe Cure will cure you. Don't postpone treatment until it is too late, but begin to-day. The remedy can be had of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of DEBILITY and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowlands Dalton, Esq. District Medical Officer, Bury St Edmunds, writes:—"In giving my opinion on Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength, which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition' I take it, and like it, unmixed with any thing, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

**A CARD.**—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

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## Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Anyone suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive, this information, free of charge. Mention this paper.

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# Government Notification

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*10th July*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Baboo Shama Kumud Mookerjee, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in the district of Beerbhoom.

The services of Baboo Mohanand Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Deparrment of this Government, Railway Branch.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bongong, Jessore, on leave, is transferred to the district of Maldah.

Lieutenant D. A. Campbell of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, with effect from the 15th July 1889.

Mr. H. H. Heard, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Kendraparah sub-division of the Cuttack district.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Commissioner, Chittagong Division, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr. J. C. Vessey, Inspector-General of Police, on furlough, is appointed to act as Commissioner, Chittagong Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. D. R. Lyall, or until further orders.

Major D. R. Lyall, Commandant, Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months and a half, with effect from the 11th instant.

Captain W. Warden is appointed to act as a Commandant of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifle Corps, during the absence, on leave, of Major D. R. Lyall, or until further orders.

Baboo Giris Chandra Dutt, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bac kergunge, is transferred to Noakhally and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr. W. Maude is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and to have charge of the Madhubani sub-division, in the district of Durbhunga.

Mr. R. T. Greer, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. C. Price, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Collins, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G. Charles, or until further orders.

Baboo Chundi Das Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tumlook, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Chunder Sekhur Ker, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Tumlook sub-division of the Midnapore district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Chundi Das Ghose, or until further orders.

The orders of the 12th March last, granting privilege leave for one month and fifteen days to Baboo Chunder Narain Sing, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, and appointing Baboo Kalibar Mookerjee to act for him, are cancelled.

Mr. H. F. Matthews, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Independent Bench at Old Maldah in the district of Maldah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—Munshi Abdool Rohim Khan. Baboo Kissory Mohan Sett. Baboo Krishna Mohun Dass. Baboo Gopi Roman Das. Baboo Krishna Mohun Satyar. Baboo Beer Chunder Das.

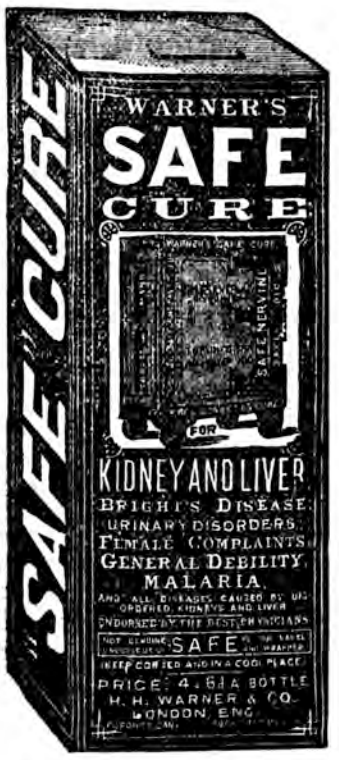
The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to beHonorary Magistrates for the Independent Bench at Nawabgunge in the district of Maldah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—Mr. J. Fraser Forbes, Baboo Jogesh war Chatterjee, Baboo Koylash Chunder Das, Baboo Michoolall Sircar, Baboo Adya Nath Mukerjee, Baboo Promotho Nath Banerjee, Baboo Bhuban Mohun Bannerjee, Munshi Golam Mohomed Chowdhuri.

Munshi Hazi Kumeeruddin Mahommed is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Contai Bench, in the district of Midnapore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Krishna Sunker Sen of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Contai Bench, in the district of Midnapore.

The order of the 30th May 1889, appointing Baboo Latu Behary Bose to act as Munsif of Ranchi, during the absence on leave, of Syed Abdul Aziz, is cancelled.

THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL




DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

# WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

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Baboo Puliu Behari Bose, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Aswini Kumar Bose, or until further orders.

Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Kirtibas Das Chowdry of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Pooree Bench.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Maharajah Sir Norendra Krishna Bahadoor, K.C.I.E., of his appointment of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of the town of Calcutta.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Sura Nath Chowdhuri of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at Bongong, in the district of Jessore.

Baboo Kamakhya Nath Acharjya is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the abovementioned Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Ghaneshyam Gupta, Munsif of Gyebanda, in the district of Rungpore, is allowed leave for six days under Article 306 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July 1889, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Loke Nath Nundy, Munsif of Serajgunge, in the district of Pubna and Bogra, transferred to Serampore in the district of Hooghly, is allowed leave for six months under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th April 1889.

# Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The public are warned against purchasing, hiring or receiving in mortgage the property known as No. 1 Ranees Branch Road in Paikparah in the Suburbs of Calcutta being an upper-roomed brickbuilt house and garden attached, from Hari Nath Chatterji of the same place as he has no beneficial interest in the property, which is the absolute property of Rajah Poorno Chunder Singh Bahadoor.

No. 134.

পাত্রীর আবশ্যক।

পাত্র বি, এল দিবেন; স্বভাব—সর্ব্বানন্দী—সিদ্ধান্তী ভাব; পাটুলি চাটর্য্যে—কৃষ্ণের সন্তান; বয়স ২৩।২৪। প্রথম বিবাহ। অবস্থা ভাল। মেয়েটী ডাগর, সুশ্রী ও সৌষ্ঠবান্বিতা হওয়া চাই। পেট্রিয়ট প্রেসে শ্রী হ, দা, বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট শীঘ্র তত্ত্ব লইবেন।

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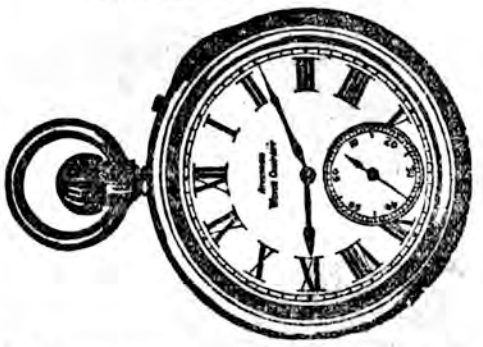

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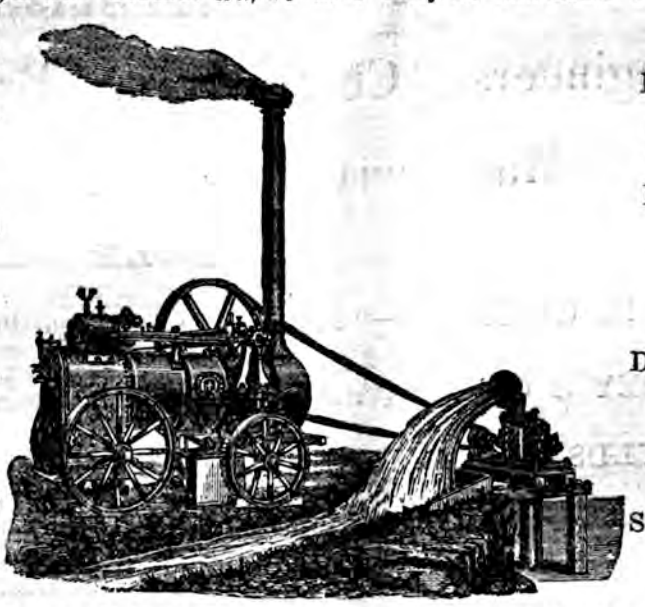

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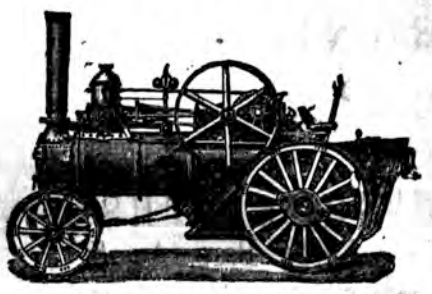

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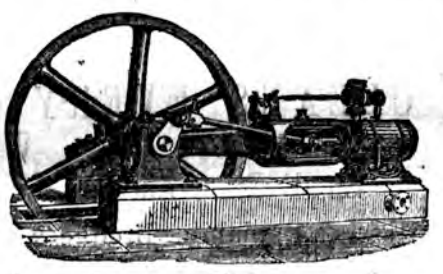

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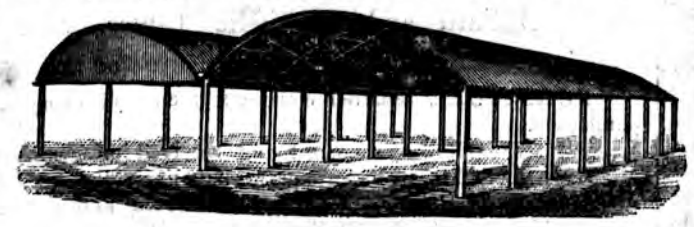

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L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
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HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEENS.
*Full directions given in wrapper.*
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E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued | ... | 1,057 |
| New amount of new Insurances, over | ... | £70,000 |
| Net amount of new Premiums, over | ... | £2,600 |
| Total Life Income from Premiums and Interest for 1887, over | ... | £500,000 |
| Claims paid during the year, over | ... | £290,000 |
| Increase of Life Fund during the year, over | ... | £126,000 |

Insurances effected on all systems.
ANNUITIES GRANTED.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS GRANTED
*Native Lives accepted at Special Rates.*

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**Local Life Manager:**
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27 Prospectus and Report sent on application.

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BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

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Are universally admitted to be worth

A GUINEA A BOX.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick, Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

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For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human Machine. They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse in action with the rosebud of health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.*

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BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.
BEECHAM'S MAGIC COUGH PILLS.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial, and the most violent cough will in a short time be removed.

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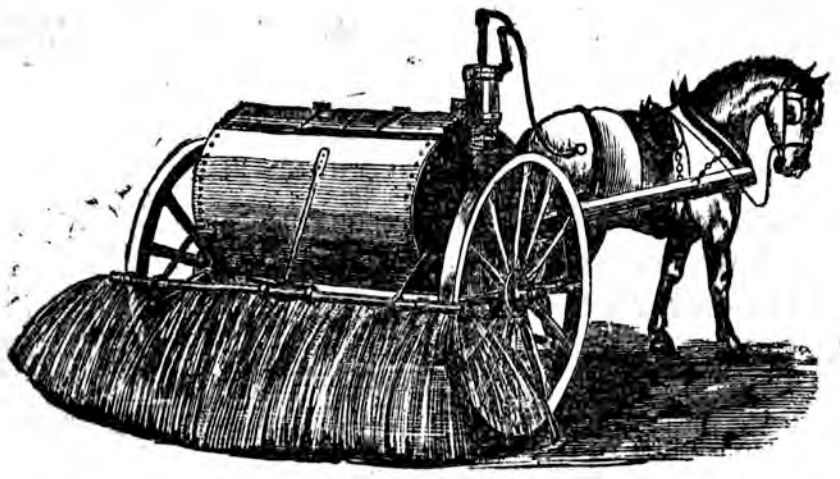

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Best and largest country and Jara Brinjal seeds per tolla Ans. 8 and 10 respectively. Largest Jara Radish seed 8 Ans. per tola. Rainy season flower seed each sort per packet 2 Ans Various kinds of choice and beautiful creeper seeds at 4 Ans. per packet of each sort.

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Catalogue of plants furnished on application with ½ anna postage stamp.

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| | Rs. a- |
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| Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Cholera Mixture, per phial ... ... ... ... | 1 0 |
| This specific is invaluable, never fails to check the disease at all stages, and has stood the test of 56 years. | |
| Von Lintzgy & Co.'s Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, per quart, 32 doses ... | 2 0 |
| This Syrup will be found more efficacious and palatable than the Decoction, not liable to lose its properties by keeping, and the only specific to be taken as a Sequelæ for youthful indiscretions and clearing the system of impurities. | |
| Von Lintzgy & Co's Fresh Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Concentrated, cum Iodide of Potassi ... | 2 8 |
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| ☞ Adapted for persons suffering from skin disease V. & Co.'s Blood Purifier. | 2 0 |
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প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা

পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।

(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „

বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „

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ঝাড় ইয়ারিং ১।০, ১৷৵০

ডায়মন কাটা বাজু ১৷৷ তোলা

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তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা

পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „

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স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, পারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা, R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29



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